

THE DUPUYER ACANTHA.

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DUPUYER, TETON COUNTY, MONT., SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1894.

NO. 1.

THE BOSTON,
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An Independent Newspaper devoted to the
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SALUTATORY.

The prime object in bringing into existence THE DUPUYER ACANTHA, more than to fill a long felt want, was to advocate Dupuyer for the county seat of Teton county, believing this to be the proper place for it, and also to advance the cause of Helena for the capital of Montana. THE ACANTHA is independent politically. Its aim will be the advancement of the interests of Teton county and Montana in general. It is a permanent fixture in Dupuyer and will always endeavor to merit the support of the people of this promising section of the state.

DUPUYER.

Dupuyer is situated near the geographical center of the new county of Teton, and in one of the richest valleys in the state of Montana. It has adjacent to it on the north about 100 miles of the Great Northern R. R. and on the east and north-east about 120 miles of the Great Falls and Canada R. R. The ranches in the vicinity of Dupuyer and in the Dupuyer creek valley are highly improved and well stocked with sheep, cattle and horses. The ranges in the vicinity are the best. The Marias and Birch creek valleys lying to the north of us are well settled and the ranches well improved and cultivated. The mountains at the heads of Dupuyer and Birch creeks are heavily timbered and will afford an unlimited supply for building purposes.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

To-day the ACANTHA is launched upon the journalistic world and the fight for the county seat begins in earnest. Dupuyer takes her place in the arena, and she will emerge from the contest wearing the laurel wreath of victory. Next November the voters of Teton county will turn their thumbs down upon her defeated antagonists. The young gladiator, whose appearance is hailed upon all sides with shouts of welcome and encouragement, whose claims are those of truth and justice, will overthrow all opponents and win the fight.

A central location is always desirable in a county seat or a state capital. There is no just reason to be assigned why the people who reside in one end of a county should be compelled to brave the heats of summer and the storms of winter in a long and weary journey to a seat of government located at or near the other end. In a small county, with rapid transit, it is bad enough to have a one sided court, or rather, a court on one side of the shire. But when one has to jog along on a cayuse from the Sweet Grass region to Choteau, he is liable to use some gentle language and wish the court was a little nearer.

The valley of the Teton is capable of supporting a nice little town. Choteau will be a good trading post after the county seat is moved to Dupuyer. No one will be injured by the change save a few town lot sharps.

The tax-payers of the county will be largely benefitted. It is folly to ask the entire residents to submit to all manner of inconveniences and expense in order to enrich a few. Population is gradually concentrating at or near the line of the Great Northern railway. It is but natural that the county seat should follow them.

Pa, who is Andy Condor - Andy Condor, my son, is a gentleman whose breath is reeking with the fumes of sulphur, arsenic, copper, lead and other deleterious substances. He lives with Marcus Daly and aspires to hob-nob with our state officers.

The best argument that has yet

been advanced in favor of Anaconda for the state capital is that it is such an unhealthy place that our law makers will rush their business through as rapidly as possible and go home. No one will voluntarily expose himself to the danger of contracting disease or remain in an unhealthy locality longer than necessary. Dead locks would never occur because a dose of smelter fumes would prove to be a very efficient solvent. It is a base slander on the medical profession that they are encouraging the Anaconda boom in order to increase the number of their patients.

Helena for the capital, Dupuyer for the county seat. Magic words! Beautiful combination! The sentence flows easily from the tongue. The votes will flow easily from the hand. The 6th. of next November will see both of them accomplished facts.

QUILL DRIVER.

The Peoples Party Convention.

It may not be generally known, but it is true nevertheless, that the populists have held a convention and put as near a full ticket in the field as was possible in view of the limited membership in the party.

The convention was rapped to order at 2 p. m. by S. F. Ralston, jr., temporary chairman, and committees were appointed but it was not till 7 or 8 in the evening that the populist gun was sufficiently loaded to go off. There were in the meantime very many harsh words said in caucus which leaked out afterwards, but in the end the kickers were silenced and all nominations went exactly as they were planned beforehand. Following is the ticket.

Senator—J. E. Erickson, whose postoffice address is Choteau.

Sheriff—A. B. Hamilton, whose address is Choteau.

Clerk and Recorder—J. E. Wamsley, whose address is Choteau.

Clerk Dist. Court—S. McDonald, (rep) Choteau.

Treasurer—Al McDonald, Choteau.

Supt Schools—E. A. Hardin, (dem) Choteau.

Co. Atty.—James Sulgrove, (rep) Choteau.

Coroner—Jacob Schmidt, (dem) Choteau.

Co. Com'r.—Frank Truchot, Choteau.

" " Joe Higgins, (dem) Shelby.

" " A. J. Van Buskirk, Shelby.

Public Adm'r.—John Hobbins, Brighton.

Representative—J. K. Stauffer, Shelby.

The presence of so many Choteau people on the ticket is explained when it is understood that the whole populist scheme emanated from the brains of Choteau office seekers. It might have been a ticket composed entirely of Choteau people had not Laborer Hamilton thought a think which showed him—astute politician and office holder for twenty years that he is—that the ticket would look badly balanced if the country should not get something. So he made a speech indicating his party's desire to act fairly with its country brethren, and by way of insuring harmony the country brethren were given four out of the thirteen nominations that were made. This distribution may have been fair after all, as it is likely Choteau office seekers will furnish nearly all the votes the ticket gets.

The populist claim to be the people's party but when the dear people selected delegates to this convention is as much shrouded in mystery as the identity of the man who struck Billy Patterson. No primaries were called, no bells were rung, no banners waved—the delegates seemed to have had "a call" to attend and vote for candidates already selected. Is it possible that this people's party convention was packed beforehand by "those heavenly twins" Samuel Frank Ralston and Alfred Bull Hamilton.

Is it possible that this party, whose mission is to hasten the millennium, whose object is to banish poverty from the earth, whose purpose is to make all men pure, whose claim is that they are nearer to the hearts of the people than any other—I say is it possible that this party is to be controlled by a clique of office seekers who, with an hog's insatiable appetite, claim all the paying offices.

The question naturally arises, when do the dear people get their whack; when do they get a chance to stand at the public crib and fatten; when comes their turn to banish poverty. Who are the candidates of the party whose platform denounces both of the old parties for a lack of sympathy with labor-

ing men. They promise much, but do they expect us through faith in their promises to support Laborer Erickson, Laborer Hamilton, Laborer Wamsley, Laborer Ralston and the other laborers they have put on their ticket. Are these the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their own brows. Why the spectacle of these laborers and Laborer Truchot—the richest man in Teton county—denouncing anybody for a lack of sympathy with Pullman or any other strikers, is ludicrous enough to grow a smile on the mug of a cast iron monkey.

Then, too, these worthies resolute further and declare that they believe the railroads should be owned and operated by the government. Of course they believe it, but why should they so often allege that belief. No one has ever doubted the truth of their assertion in this matter. Read over the ticket they have nominated, consider the men, and think of the numberless additional additional offices there would be to run for with railroads under government control, and if you ever did doubt the honesty of their assertions you will never doubt again. Of course they believe in the government ownership of railroads.

The name they take, the people's party, sounds well. The name implies that the party is composed of the whole people—poor and rich, rough and smooth, the high and the low; that all are to have a chance to live and thrive and hold office. But, alas, where is there a man on the ticket who is now or ever will be willing to step down and let somebody else, poorer in this world's goods than they, have a chance to enrich themselves with county warrants.

People's party it is called, but what's in a name; a cabbage pleases the olfactory nerves no more if called a rose.

BILL BENSON.

The all-absorbing question with the political press and the leaders of all three parties is the manifesto of Senator John P. Jones of Nevada renouncing allegiance to the republican party. His reasons are vigorously stated in a letter and are briefly that he "has become convinced that the republican party organization is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver to the ratio of 16 to 1 or at all except with the consent of foreign governments and at a ratio to be dictated by them." Senator Jones is concededly one of the ablest of republican members of the senate and his action has created consternation in the camp. In his lengthy letter he does not indicate that he will act with either the democrats or the populists, but he boldly advocates the creation of a new party with free silver coinage as the paramount issue by saying: "We should vote at the polls as one party in our individual capacity. All who believe in the predominance of monometallism should, in my opinion, come together on that issue and for the time being hold in abeyance their convictions upon other questions, reserving to themselves the right to readjust their party relations when the money question is settled and other issues come to the front. In the immovable conviction that the progress, prosperity, and happiness of the people of the entire country are more immediately dependent on monetary reform than upon any other issue that can be presented for political action, I shall henceforth vote and act with the party that brings this overmastering issue to the front."

Attorney General Haskell is preparing his opinion on the tenure of office of clerks of the courts in the new counties. He decides that the clerks appointed by the bills creating the new counties only hold on until their successors are elected and qualify this fall. Those elected this fall hold for two years only, the same as for an unexpired term. This will make their term expire at the same time as those of the old counties, who were elected two years ago for full terms of four years. The county commissioners in the new counties, named in the bills creating those counties, also go out this year, regardless of what the supreme court may decide as to the tenure of those in the older counties.

HELENA AND GALLATIN.

A Bozeman Man Gives Reasons for Keeping the Capital at Helena.

Correspondence Husbandman.

Bozeman, July 17, 1894.—I am pleased to note your position on the capital question and am moved to say that having been a resident and taxpayer of Gallatin county for a number of years I am much interested in that question. I must say that I am a little surprised at the attitude of the Courier and the Chronicle in this matter. However I would not impeach their motives. This is a free country and they have just the same right to favor Anaconda as the Husbandman has to favor Helena. But that they voice any considerable part of the voters in this county I do not believe. Their arguments savor of a grievance against Helena for working so zealously in her own interest for the capital two years ago. I suppose her right to do that was just as good as that of any of her competitors. If Anaconda and Butte had turned in with Bozeman results would have been giving Bozeman the capital. But they chose not to do it, leaving Bozeman to fight her own battles. They had a right to do just as they did. So had Helena. But why kick Helena and hug and kiss Anaconda when each worked for her own interest with all the power available as against Bozeman. I think it shows the poverty of real good, substantial reasons in favor of Anaconda hence the resort to dust throwing. It may be further said that Helena has been "hoggish" heretofore in political affairs, etc. Well, what of it. I venture the assertion that everything she has asked for and obtained would have been taken by the objectors under like circumstances. It is not from principle they find fault but because they were unsuccessful. In other words they are not less selfish than Helena but less strong. One is reminded of a contest between two boys. It is friendly and pleasant till the stronger gets the best of it, then the other gets mad, threatens to tell pa and perhaps throws a parting salute in the shape of a few stones. The people of Gallatin county, however, have good sense and will not be caught "biting off their own nose to spite their face," as they surely would be doing in voting for Anaconda.

The west side city is a neat town, well laid out, with comfortable residences, and the people are very kind and hospitable. However, in large, substantial buildings no one claims any comparison with Helena, nor are the citizens of any one town in Montana superior in kind and hospitality to those of any other town in the state.

In determining the question of location all personal prejudice should be laid aside and only such questions considered as will be for the best interests of the entire state for the next thirty or fifty years. It seems to the writer that any unbiased person cannot avoid the conclusion that Helena distances her competitors clear out of sight on every salient feature. Reader, suppose you desired to locate a business at some central point in the state so as best to accommodate all parts, with the varied interests exactly as they now are, where would it be. To ask such a question is to answer it—Helena. Anaconda could not be considered for a moment under such a proposition. Then why should you favor her for the capital. Suppose a competent and entirely unbiased party were invited from a neighboring state to come, view the ground and choose such a location for the capital as would best accommodate all portions of the state, can there be a shadow of a doubt that Helena would be selected. None whatever.

How many times in the course of a year is the average citizen called to Anaconda on business, banking, mercantile, law, etc., as compared with Helena. Does he not go to Helena ten to one oftener. Yes, he does. Then would it not be the height of folly to locate the capital in an out of the way place where one scarcely ever calls on business matters. If Helena is chosen then

one can attend to business affairs with merchants, etc. and at the same time look after any interests with state officials. This fact alone ought to be decisive. Then Helena will always be a prominent city. Its location and surroundings are such as to warrant it. Not so with Anaconda. There is comparatively nothing tributary that would continue to keep her up when the smelters close down, as they are liable to do at any time. One of the uncertain things in the world is the length of time a mining camp will live. Examples are not wanting of towns as ambitious as Anaconda which bid fair to live as long or longer, in a few years becoming almost entirely deserted. Perhaps Virginia City, Nev., may serve as an illustration. The people who built up the city did not expect the bottom to so soon fall out of the Comstock mines. But their expectations did not postpone the collapse one day. The costly piles of brick and mortar, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, are now inhabited by bats and owls. Imagine, if you please stately capital buildings representing a hundred thousand dollars situated in Anaconda; smelters closed; citizens removed, save state officials; grass growing on the streets, with the stillness of a "deserted village" only broken by the plaintive notes of the mourning dove and the occasional jingle of a solitary cowbell. Would it be good business sense to select a capital location involving such great uncertainties as does the west side city. Again, times are very hard. There are no differences of opinion as to the fact. Montana is in no condition to build capital buildings now. If it remains at Helena there will be no necessity to build till prosperity returns. The writer has conversed with several residents of Gallatin county and persuaded that when the votes are counted they will show a good majority in favor of Helena.

TAX PAYER.

One of Daly's Mistakes.

Deer Lodge Silver State.

The people of this great commonwealth are broad awake now, and are keeping this question in full view. Abraham Lincoln once declared that "it was possible to fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but it is impossible to fool all of the people all of the time." There was a time in the recent past when Marcus Daly had the people of Montana pretty nearly all fooled, and had he been a shrewd, far-seeing and cool headed man, who understood the principles of free government and the great price paid for it; or had he suspected that there were thousands of patriots in our state who were jealously watching his bold and selfish maneuvers, he might have practiced more caution and still have had an influential following. But Mr. Daly's methods were his own. He was not willing to wait for his plans and purposes to ripen under ordinary processes. His imperious will could brook no delay, and in order to taste the sweets of revenge he dared, with the aid of his paid lieutenants, to block the wheels of legislation; to set defiance the fundamental principles of our government; and with the bold effrontery characteristic of the demagogue, glorified in the shame he brought to our magnificent young state.

The price he paid for the gratification of his revenge will cost him more than he ever bargained for. The calcium light of investigation has been turned full upon him; the steadfast gaze of thousands of our liberty-loving citizens are scrutinizing his movements, and the finger of indignation and scorn is pointed at him from every quarter. He is learning to his cost that he cannot fool all the people all the time. His schemes for the purpose of self-aggrandizement are patent to all, and mislead few.